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# BOOK REVIEWS

## AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

**Addresses on Government and Citizenship.** By *Elihu Root*. Collected and edited by Robert Bacon and James Brown Scott. Cambridge, Harvard University Press. 1916. 552 p.

The addresses and state papers of Elihu Root covering the period of his service as Secretary of War, as Secretary of State, and as Senator of the United States, are being collected and printed in a series of large volumes. One of the first to appear is this collection of his Addresses on Government and Citizenship. We find here his four addresses delivered under the William Earl Dodge Foundation, at Yale, in 1907, on the Citizen's Part in Government; and the Stanford Little lectures delivered at Princeton University, in 1913. His addresses in connection with the New York State Constitutional Conventions of 1894 and 1915, together with a number of addresses relating to government are included. There are ten addresses classified under the general heading, "The Administration of Justice." That these important addresses have been brought together in this convenient form and indexed is a distinct contribution to American politics. Of few men can it more appropriately be said that "his only client was his country," than of Elihu Root, and few men have served that "client" more conscientiously and more effectively.

**An Historical Atlas of Modern Europe from 1789 to 1914.** By *C. Grant Robertson* and *J. G. Bartholomew*. Oxford University Press, London and New York. 1915. xxiv+36 p. \$2.50.

This work forms a most valuable agency for the study of European conditions, the development of nationalities, and the possibilities of the future. Over fifty plates show the progress of nationality in all the countries of Europe in clear detail. There are also excellent maps of Russia in Asia, Persia, the Far East, the Partition of Africa, and the Colonial Powers of the world. Orographical, ethnographical, and industrial maps of Europe, as well as a plate showing the density of population, are of distinct value in determining natural and racial boundaries, and in the understanding of many of the present vexed questions of peoples and nationalities on the Continent. For the student's further aid are several pages of explanation of the plates, with an introduction and a bibliography of historical and geographical works.

**The Battle Months of George Daurella.** By *Beulah Marie Dix*. Duffield and Company, New York. 1916. \$1.50.

It has been said of "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," by H. G. Wells, that it is the only successful novel of the war yet appearing. "George Daurella," though maintaining a painfully meticulous neutrality and pertaining not necessarily to the present war, presents nothing in contradiction to this statement. There are some stirring scenes and incidents portrayed here, and forcefully, but there is too much novel for the moralist and too much moralizing for the novel-reader. In neither case is that which the reader seeks of sufficient worth to compensate him for that which he would skip. It is the story of a proud and military nature taught the lesson of peace by the sledge-blows of war, but the plot binding this story together is a flimsy affair too impossible to be taken seriously.

**Year-Book of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.** Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C. xvii+204 p., including index.

This excellent volume, of which editorial mention was made in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* for October, gives an enlightening record of the proceedings of one of the great American institutions for world peace. The ground covered is too wide and various for adequate treatment in any short review, and the reader, whether professed pacifist or not, is urged to obtain first-hand information from the book itself of the scope and activities of the Endowment. One interest-

ing item in the mass of statistics furnished is the statement that America has contributed thus far a total of \$28,896,277 to war relief in Europe. The book deals in the main with the research and educational work in the Endowment's three departments of Intercourse and Education, Economics and History, and International Law.

**Can We Still Be Christians?** By *Rudolph Eucken*, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Jena, awarded the Nobel Prize, 1908. Translated by *Lucy Judge Gibson*. The Macmillan Company, New York. 1914. 218 p. \$1.25.

Although its title at this time is a trifle misleading, since Professor Eucken's work was completed before the opening of the war and thus does not attempt to treat of the many spiritual doubts that the war has raised, this book is of value to every reader to whom present events have brought the question of the enduring force of Christianity with painful poignancy. It is written by one who "was keenly interested in religious problems from very early days," but who "could never come into friendly relation with the Churches." Thus it is in effect the confession of faith of one who recognized late in life the hold that Christianity maintains on humanity, and who admits that "the old interest would not die and ever and anon broke out again, even in the midst of my philosophical pursuits." Inevitably, Professor Eucken's conclusions are not those of the orthodox believer, but they are of absorbing interest, whether endorsed or not, to him who will approach them with an open mind. "A rejuvenation of religion" he feels to be the consuming need of the present day, but one in which "new wine shall be no longer poured into old wineskins." Of especial interest is the prophetic note in his final chapter: "The Indispensableness of a New Christianity."

**Inviting War to America.** By *Allan L. Benson*. B. W. Heubsch, New York. 1916. 190 p. \$1.00.

As might be expected of the Third Party candidate for the Presidency, this book is noticeably Socialistic in trend; yet it assails boldly and with some ingenuity a question that the majority of pacifists believe to have reached the crucial stage for America. From his first Chapter, "Scaring a People into Camp," to the last, "Opportunity," Mr. Benson wields a sturdy bludgeon against the influences that would make an armed camp of America and which threaten to achieve little short of the condition that, in a nation the most militant in the world and yet professedly also "arming for peace," was held up to unmistakable obloquy in this country only two years ago.

**The Confederation of Europe.** By *Walter Allison Phillips*. Longmans, Green & Company. New York. 315 p. \$2.50.

This is a scholarly and most interesting presentation of the European Alliance from 1813 to 1823, especially from the point of view of its relations to any international organization of peace. The work consists of six lectures delivered at Oxford in 1913. The author has been able to show from the debates at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle that Emperor Alexander I proposed that the United States should join in the Holy Alliance. Besides this we are given here much new information on the origin of the Holy Alliance itself. A reading of the book gives one a new picture of the emotional Alexander and a much more exalted view of the great work of Viscount Castlereagh, Great Britain's Foreign Secretary from 1812 to 1822. The author has given to us in this volume a distinct contribution to the cause of international organization.

**The Law of War Between Belligerents.** By *Percy Bordwell*, Ph. D., LL. B. Callaghan and Company, Chicago. 1908. 374 p., including index. \$3.50.

This work constitutes a clear and concise review of the cumulative growth of international laws of war from before the time of Grotius to the present day. Although completed